

IMAGE PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING  
PHOTOGRAPHING IMAGES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an image processing system which processes digital images obtained by photographing with radiations such as X-rays, and more specifically a technology for  
10 consecutively arranging plural images within an area having a definite size.

Description of the Related Art

For X-ray photography in a medical field, it is conventional to first insert an unexposed film into a cassette and then set an object on the cassette. Next,  
15 an instructing operation is carried out for irradiating the object with X-rays. By this operation, the object is irradiated with X-rays emitted from an X-ray tube and the film in the cassette is exposed to the X-rays  
20 which have transmitted through the above described object.

In order to reduce an amount of the X-rays irradiating the object for a reason of humanity, an aperture of an X-ray diaphragm incorporated with the  
25 X-ray tube is controllable manually (by a user's command from a control unit) or automatically in accordance with a cassette size. Such a function is

referred to as "autocollimation".

In addition to photography which obtains an X-ray photographing image in a cassette as a whole (an X-ray photographing image in a film area), there is carried out photography referred to as division photography which arranges plural X-ray photographing images within a film area.

For the division photography, half an area of a cassette (hereinafter referred to as an "A area") is first concealed with lead, an image is photographed on a rest half of a cassette (a region not concealed with lead to be hereinafter referred to as a "B area") and then an image is photographed in the A area which was concealed with lead while concealing the B area with lead. Accordingly, plural X-ray photographing images can be obtained in the cassette as a whole (plural X-ray photographing images in a film area).

On the other hand, there has recently been developed a technology for X-ray photography using sensors such as a solid-state image pickup device and along with the development of this technology, digital X-ray image photographic apparatuses which use computers have gradually been put to practical use.

The digital X-ray image photographic apparatus first receives X-rays having transmitted through an object with a sensor, thereby obtaining electric signals of the above described object. The

photographic apparatus converts the electric signals into digital signals, thereby obtaining digital X-ray photographing image signals.

The digital X-ray photographing image signals thus  
5 obtained are processed with the computer and then visualized on a display or output to a film.

Since the sensor of the digital X-ray photographic apparatus has a fixed size, the digital X-ray photographing image signals obtained by photography  
10 have required information only in a field irradiated with X-rays.

Accordingly, the digital X-ray photographic apparatus arrangement is capable of obtaining images similar to those obtained by the above described  
15 division photography (plural X-ray photographing images in a film area) by arranging images only in the above described irradiation field within an output area of a certain size. A processing for image arrangement can be performed with the above described computer. The  
20 digital X-ray photographic apparatus is capable of transferring a result of the above described processing to a display or a printer for output on the display or a film.

A method for arranging plural images within a  
25 definite output area (hereinafter referred to as a "method 1") is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application (Laid-Open) No. 7-111590 or the like.

The method 1 is a method which enlarges or contracts images at a step of arranging plural images within a definite area (output area).

Furthermore, another method (hereinafter referred to as a "method 2") is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,644,611 or the like.

The method 2 is a method which divides a frame into lines and rows on a display, and arranges areas in which radiation image information exists in divided formats (multiple formats) at a stage of arranging images when the radiation image information exists in certain areas and does not exist in other areas.

When plural images are to be consecutively arranged in an output area of a definite size by the method 1 or the method 2, it is more efficient from a view point of a cost as well as those of maintenance of films and images to arrange more images in the above described output area considering that the output area is finally output to a display or a film. In other words, an arrangement of more images in the output area makes it possible to reduce an amount of data to be taken into custody and managed by allowing a film or an image to be output in place of a large number of films or images to be output separately. Accordingly, such an arrangement of images is efficient from the viewpoints of the cost and the maintenance.

Even in a case where images are significant as

X-ray photographing images but partial deletion of the images is judged as permissible to a certain degree, it may be effective to delete the images before arrangement.

5           Since the conventional method 1 is configured to enlarge or contract plural images for arrangement in the output area, an observer (a doctor or the like) observes the images in an enlarged or contracted condition when the output area is output to a display or a film for observation. In other words, the  
10           conventional method 1 does not allow the doctor to observe images a life size (a size which is not enlarged or contracted). This is seriously problematic for image diagnoses.

15           Speaking specifically of an actual medical field, for example, where image diagnoses are always carried out by comparison or the like with images of the life size, it is necessary to arrange each image of the life size without enlarging or contracting even when plural  
20           images are to be arranged consecutively in an output area of a definite size.

          However, the conventional method 1 enlarges or contracts each image and arranges the image in the output area, thereby being fearful to constitute causes  
25           for erroneous diagnoses and highly problematic when the images in the output area are used for diagnoses.

          Furthermore, the conventional method 2 is

configured to always arrange the areas having the radiation image information of plural images in the multiple formats (output areas), thereby limiting a number of images to be arranged in the output areas.

5           That is, the conventional method 2 provides a result of frames which are divided at an equal aspect ratio and allocates an equal divided size to images even when images to be arranged have different areas which are to be displayed and effective for diagnosis, 10           whereby some images have small areas effective for diagnoses and excessive blank areas, and are inefficient.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15           An object of the present invention is to provide an image processing system and a control method for the image processing system which correct the above described defect.

          Another object of the present invention is to 20           provide an image processing system and a control method for the image processing system which are capable of arranging more images efficiently in a condition convenient for observation at a step of consecutively arranging plural images in an output area of a definite 25           size.

          Still another object of the present invention is to provide an image processing system and a control

method for the image processing system which permit efficiently using a screen of a display and a film.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an image processing system and a control  
5 method for the image processing system which permit efficient diagnoses of photographed radiation images and are capable of preventing erroneous diagnoses as far as possible.

Other objects of the present invention will be  
10 apparent from description which are made below with reference to the accompanying drawings and claims.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a configuration  
15 of an X-ray image photographic system to which the present invention is applied;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a configuration of main members of the X-ray image photographic system;

Fig. 3 is a flow chart descriptive of operations  
20 of the X-ray image photographic system as a whole;

Fig. 4 is a diagram descriptive of a processing for extracting an irradiation area from an X-ray photographing image;

Fig. 5 is a diagram descriptive of a processing  
25 for extracting left and right edge points of the irradiation area;

Fig. 6 is a diagram descriptive of a processing

for extracting the left and right edge points in a case where extraction of the irradiation area is failed;

Fig. 7 is a diagram descriptive of a processing for extracting the irradiation area from the left and  
5 right edge points;

Fig. 8 is a diagram descriptive of an emphasis effect by a frequency emphasis processing and a compression processing of an X-ray photographing image;

Fig. 9 is a diagram descriptive of a table of  
10 parameter values in the frequency emphasis processing of quality values for the compression processing;

Fig. 10 is a flow chart descriptive of processings for arranging plural X-ray photographing images in a definite output area;

Fig. 11 is a flow chart descriptive of an image  
15 arrangement calculation processing;

Fig. 12 is a flow chart descriptive of an image arrangement judgment processing;

Fig. 13 is a flow chart descriptive of an image  
20 arrangement processing;

Fig. 14 is a diagram descriptive of an image arrangement in line bands;

Fig. 15 is a diagram descriptive of an image arrangement in row bands;

Fig. 16 is a diagram descriptive of an image  
25 arrangement in an output area in a default direction;

Fig. 17 is a diagram descriptive of a condition



where a turnover quantity is produced in a horizontal direction in the image arrangement in the output area in the default direction;

Fig. 18 is a diagram descriptive of an image  
5 arrangement in the output area in a direction reverse to the default direction;

Fig. 19 is a diagram descriptive of a processing for deleting an image margin when the turnover quantity is produced;

10 Fig. 20 is a diagram descriptive of a result obtained by deleting the image margin;

Fig. 21 is a diagram descriptive of a condition where a turnover quantity is produced in a vertical direction in the image arrangement in the output area  
15 in the default direction; and

Fig. 22 is a diagram descriptive of a result obtained by deleting an image margin when the turnover quantity is produced.

## 20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Now, the preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The present invention is applied, for example, to  
25 an X-ray image photographic system 100 shown in Fig. 1.

This X-ray image photographic system 100 comprises an X-ray tube 101 emitting X-rays, an X-ray diaphragm

102 for the X-ray tube 101, a CCD 107 on which X-rays  
are incident from the X-ray tube 101, a grid 104 and a  
scintillator 105 which are disposed between the X-ray  
tube 101 and the CCD 107, an A/D converter 108 which  
5 converts an output from the CCD 107 into a digital  
signal and outputs the signal as an X-ray photographing  
image signal, an image reading unit 109 which performs  
a predetermined processing of the X photographing image  
signal from the A/D converter 108 and provides a screen  
10 display output, an X-ray generation control unit 126  
which controls generation of the X-rays by the X-ray  
tube 101, a distance measurement unit 131 which  
measures a distance between the X-ray tube 101 and the  
CCD 107, and a diaphragm instruction unit 132 which  
15 adjusts an aperture of the X-ray diaphragm 102.

The image reading unit 109 is configured so that  
data is transferred by way of a bus 119 mutually among  
an image reading control unit 110 which controls the  
CCD 107, the X-ray generation control unit 126 or the  
20 like, a RAM 111 which stores various kinds of data and  
is used also for works, a ROM 112 which stores various  
kinds of processing programs to be executed by the  
X-ray image photographic apparatus 100, an LAN/IF 113  
which is an interface unit for an external network (an  
25 "LAN" in this case), a DISK/IF 114 which is an  
interface unit for an external portable memory device,  
a non-volatile memory unit 116 such as a hard disk, a

user interface (IF) unit 117, and a CPU 118 which governs operation control of the X-ray image photographic apparatus 100 as a whole executing the processing programs of the ROM 112 or the like.

5           An exposure button 125 is disposed on the image reading unit 109 and an output from the exposure button 125 is supplied to the X-ray generation control unit 126 under switching control of an exposure permission switch 124 with the image reading control unit 110.

10           Connected to the user IF unit 117 are a display 120 such as a CRT and an operation unit 121 such as a keyboard/mouse.

[With respect to Series of Operations of X-Ray Image Photographic System 100]

15           First, an operator disposes an object 103 to be photographed between the CCD 107 and the X-ray tube 101.

          Then, the operator makes preparations for photography by using the user interface 117. For  
20       example, the operator selects a location of the object 103 which is to be photographed.

          When the above described preparations have been completed by the operator, the image reading control unit 110 applies a voltage to the CCD 107 by using a  
25       CCD driving control signal, thereby preparing the CCD 107 in a condition ready for an input of an image of the object 103 at any time (condition to image X-rays

from the X-ray tube 101).

Then, the operator moves the X-ray tube 101 to a location appropriate for the CCD 107.

At this time, the distance measurement unit 131  
5 measures a distance from the X-ray tube 101 to the CCD 107 and a measured distance is supplied as a distance signal to the image reading control unit 110.

Then, the operator adjusts an aperture of the X-ray diaphragm 102 with a diaphragm instruction unit  
10 132 so that the location of the object 103 to be photographed is located within a photographing area.

By this operation, the image reading control unit 110 supplies a diaphragm signal 2 to the X-ray generation control unit 126 on the basis of a diaphragm  
15 aperture adjustment instruction from the operator (a diaphragm signal 1 from the diaphragm instruction unit 132). On the basis of the diaphragm signal 2 from the image reading control unit 110, the X-ray generation control unit 126 supplied a diaphragm signal 3 to the  
20 X-ray diaphragm 102. The X-ray diaphragm 102 is opened or closed accordingly.

The X-ray diaphragm 102 is rectangular and has an aperture which is adjustable in both vertical and horizontal directions by the diaphragm signal 3.

25 It can not be known whether or not X-rays are projected within an appropriate range through the X-ray diaphragm 102 without actual projection of X-rays and

the operator may be exposed excessively to X-rays. To prevent such exposure, the X-ray image photographic apparatus 100 is configured to permits confirming whether or not a projection field is appropriate  
5 (whether or not the X-ray diaphragm 102 is appropriately adjusted) by preliminarily projecting an illumination rays through a path equal to that for X-rays.

Then, the operator manipulates the exposure button  
10 125. This exposure button 125 is a trigger for generating X-rays from the X-ray tube 101 and generates an exposure signal 1 when manipulated (depressed) by the operator.

The exposure signal 1 generated from the exposure  
15 button 125 is supplied once to the image reading control unit 110.

Upon receiving the exposure signal 1, the image reading control unit 110 generates an exposure permission signal to a exposure permission switch 124  
20 after confirming whether or not the CCD 107 is in the condition ready for imaging X-rays from the X-ray tube 101 dependently on a state of a driving information signal generated from the CCD 107. This exposure permission signal turns on the exposure permission  
25 switch 124, thereby making the exposure signal 1 generated by the exposure button 125 conductive to an exposure signal 2 to the X-ray generation control unit

126.

The exposure signal 2 uses a switch of the exposure button 125 which is referred to as a second switch.

5           According to the exposure signal 2 which is generated as described above, the X-ray generation control unit 126 generates an exposure signal 3 to the X-ray tube 101 immediately after the X-ray tube 101 is ready for generating X-rays.

10           The X-ray tube 101 generates X-rays accordingly. These X-rays transmit through the object 103, the grid 104 and the scintillator 105 consecutively, and are imaged on the CCD 107 as rays having transmitted through the object 103. By photoelectric conversion by  
15           the CCD 107, the X-rays are output as an image signal (X-ray photographing image signal). This X-ray photographing image signal is converted by the A/D converter 108 into a digital signal and supplied to the image reading unit 109.

20           The image reading unit 109 develops the X-ray photographing image signal from the A/D converter 108 once on the RAM 111, performs various processings with the image reading control unit 110 as described later, displays the processed X-ray photographing image signal  
25           on a screen of the display 120 or outputs the processed signal to a film through a printer (not shown).

[Outline of Processing Members in Image Reading Control

Unit 110]

The image reading control unit 110 has a configuration shown in Fig. 2 in particular.

The image reading control unit 110 has functions  
5 to arrange plural X-ray photographing images of various sizes consecutively from a left upside to a right downside in an output area of a definite size, and comprises an image processing unit 150 and an image arrangement processing unit 160 as shown in Fig. 2.

10 The image arrangement processing unit 160 comprises an image collection unit 161, an area direction instruction unit 162, a first arrangement calculation unit 163, a second arrangement calculation unit 164 having a deletion unit 165 and an image  
15 arrangement unit 166.

The image processing unit 150 performs various image processings of the X-ray photographing image from the A/D converter 108.

20 The image collection unit 161 collects plural X-ray photographing images processed by the image processing unit 150 in a group.

The area direction instruction unit 162 inputs information of a vertical or horizontal direction of the output area in which the plural images are arranged  
25 according to an instruction from the CPU 118.

This is because the output area is generally rectangular, for example, when an output destination of

the output area is a film. Accordingly, the area direction instruction unit 162 is capable of inputting information of a horizontal disposition or a vertical disposition of the film which is the output destination of the output area.

The first arrangement calculation unit 163 arranges the plural images in the output area in a direction according to an instruction from the arrangement direction instruction unit 162 (hereinafter referred to as a "default direction A"). An arrangement result is shown as "1A".

Furthermore, the first arrangement calculation unit 163 arranges the plural images in the output area in a direction reverse (hereinafter referred to as a "direction B") to that according to the instruction from the area direction instruction unit 162 (default direction A). This arrangement result is shown as "1B".

When images run over the area in the arrangement results (arrangement result 1A in the direction A and arrangement result 1B in the direction B) obtained with the first arrangement calculation unit 163, the second arrangement calculation unit 164 calculates a runover quantity 2A in the arrangement result 1A and a runover quantity 2B in the arrangement result 1B, and on the basis of the runover quantities 2A and 2B the deletion unit 165 deletes marginal portions corresponding to



widths of the plural images, thereby rearranging the images so as to be within the output area.

The image arrangement unit 166 determines an efficient image arrangement on the basis of the arrangement results 1A and 1B obtained with the first arrangement calculation unit 152 and the runover quantities 2A and 2B obtained with the second arrangement calculation unit 153, and actually arranges the images according to a determined result.

Fig. 3 is a flow chart showing processings to be executed by the image reading control unit 110.

When a processing program is preliminarily stored in the ROM 112 and the CPU 118 reads out and executes the program, for example, the image reading control unit 110 operates as described below.

First, the image processing unit 150 inputs the X-ray photographing image from the A/D converter 108 and recognizes an irradiation area (an irradiation field area) of the X-ray photographing image (step S201).

Then, the image processing unit 150 performs trimming of the X-ray photographing image on the basis of irradiation field recognition and a recognition result (step S202).

Next, the image processing unit 150 performs a gradation conversion processing of the X-ray photographing image after trimming (trimmed image)

(step S203).

The image processing unit 150 performs a frequency emphasis processing (step S204) and a non-reversible compression processing (step S205) of the X-ray photographing image after the gradation conversion processing, and image transfer through the LAN/IF 113 (network transfer) (step S206).

When it is necessary to transfer the X-ray photographing image after the gradation conversion processing to a laser imager or a printer for a film (a film on a printer in this case) as the network transfer, the image processing unit 150 first performs a frequency emphasis processing for printing of the X-ray photographing image after the gradation conversion processing (step S207). The compression processing is not performed at this step.

Then, the image processing unit 160 arranges plural X-ray photographing images which are subjected to the frequency emphasis processing by the image processing unit 150 within a printable output area (steps S208 and S209), reforms images to output for printing (step S210) and transfers the images to the printer (step S211).

Specific description will be made below of the above described steps S201 to S211.

Step S201: Irradiation area recognition

First, the image processing unit 150 calculates a

width and a height of an irradiation area of the CCD 107 from the distance signal from the distance measurement unit 131 and the diaphragm signal 1 from the diaphragm instruction unit 132 as described below.

5           To adjust an aperture with the diaphragm instruction unit 132, an aperture instruction (the diaphragm signal 1) is indicated as a release angle  $\alpha$  for irradiating the CCD 107 with X-rays from the X-ray tube 101 as shown in Fig. 4. Furthermore, a distance 10 (a distance signal) between the CCD 107 and the X-ray tube 101 is indicated as a distance  $d$  as shown in Fig. 4.

          Accordingly, a width  $A_w$  of the irradiation area (irradiation width) of the CCD 107 is calculated by the 15 formula (1):

$$A_w = d \cdot \tan(\alpha/2) \quad \dots (1)$$

          Furthermore, a horizontal width  $I_w$  of the irradiation area for an image obtained with the CCD 107 (specifically, the above described image signal which 20 is converted into a digital X-ray photographing image signal) is calculated by the following formula (2):

$$I_w = A_w/p/d \\ = d \cdot \tan(\alpha/2)/p \quad \dots (2)$$

          wherein "p" denotes an element pitch size on the CCD 25 107 by setting a pixel of the irradiation area as a unit.

          A height of the irradiation area (irradiation

height)  $I_h$  is calculated similarly to the above described horizontal width  $I_w$ .

Though the above described embodiment is configured to automatically measure the distance  $d$  between the CCD 107 and the X-ray tube 101 with the distance measurement unit 131, the embodiment is not limitative and a default value corresponding to a location to be photographed may be used, for example, when the operator selects the location to be photographed of the object 103. This is because a fixed value corresponding to a location to be photographed is used as a value of the distance  $d$  between the CCD 107 and the X-ray tube 101 for ordinary X-ray photography.

Then, the image processing unit 150 extracts left and right irradiation ends of the X-ray photographing image from the A/D converter 108 as described below.

By a method disclosed by Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 10-243020 or the like, the image processing unit 150 creates a density profile in the vertical direction of an X-ray photographing image 301 and smoothes the density profile with a one-dimensional morphology filter as shown in Fig. 5. Then, the image processing unit 150 determines left and right edges of the irradiation area by calculating a secondary difference value  $SS(x)$  of a smoothed image (one-dimensional image density value  $S(x)$ ) according to

the following formulae (3) to (5):

$$SS(x) = S(x-c) - 2 \times S(x) + S(x+c) \quad \dots (3)$$

$$\text{Left edge} = \min\{SS(x) | 0 \leq x \leq \text{Length}/2\} \quad \dots (4)$$

$$\text{Right edge} = \min\{SS(x) | \text{Length}/2 \leq x \leq \text{Length}\} \quad \dots (5)$$

wherein "c" denotes a predetermined fixed length (for example, 3 pixels) and "length" denotes a horizontal width of the image (pixels).

When secondary difference values  $SS(x)$  shown in Fig. 6 are obtained (when a calculation of an irradiation edge fails), an edge point of the irradiation area is calculated using, in place of the above described formulae (4) and (5), the following formula (6):

$$\text{Edge point} = \min\{SS(x) | 0 \leq x \leq \text{Length}\} \quad \dots (6)$$

The edge point calculated by the formula (6) is determined as a left edge point of the irradiation area in a case where a density is low on a left side of the edge point and a density is high on a right side, or the above described edge point is determined as a right edge point of the irradiation area when a density is high on the left side of the edge point and a density is low on the right side of the edge point.

Specifically, as shown in Fig. 6, a point B which has a minimum value out of points A to E having secondary difference values  $SS(x)$  is calculated by the formula (6) as an edge point and since a density is low

on the left side of the edge point B and a density is high on the right side, the edge point B is determined as a left edge point.

Using a coordinate a at the edge point, the above  
5 described edge point is judged as the left edge point when the one-dimensional image concentration value  $S(x)$  satisfies a formula (7) shown below which indicates a density high on the right side:

$$S(a-c) \leq S(a+c) \quad \dots (7)$$

10 or the above described edge point is judged as the right edge point when the one-dimensional image concentration value  $S(x)$  satisfies a formula (8) shown below which indicates a density high on the left side:

$$S(a-c) > S(a+c) \quad \dots (8)$$

15 When either of the left and right edge points of the irradiation area is determined as described above (it is assumed that the left edge point B is obtained), a point which is located rightward from the left end point B for a distance of IW pixels is determined as a  
20 right edge point since a width of the rectangular irradiation area is known from the horizontal width IW of the irradiation area obtained by the above described formula (2) as shown in Fig. 7.

When the point located rightward for the distance  
25 of IW pixels runs over a sensor area at this time, a runover area is ignored.

When a right edge point is obtained by the

formulae (6) to (8), a left edge point may be determined as a point which is located leftward from the right edge point for the distance of the  $I_w$  pixels.

Edge points of the irradiation area in the vertical direction are determined similarly to the  
5 above described left and right edge points.

Step S202: Image trimming

When the image processing unit 150 recognizes the irradiation area for the X-ray photographing image at  
10 the step S201, the image processing unit 150 trims an image shown in the irradiation area and generates a new image having a width  $I_w$  and a height  $I_h$  (image shown only in the irradiation area hereinafter referred to as a "trimmed image").

15 Step S203: Gradation conversion processing

The image processing unit 150 extracts a characteristic quantity from the trimmed image generated at the step S202, for example, and performs a gradation conversion processing of the above described  
20 trimmed image using the characteristic quantity.

Step S204: Frequency emphasis processing of image

Step S205: Non-reversible image compression  
processing

The image processing unit 150 performs a frequency  
25 emphasis processing of the trimmed image after the gradation conversion processing at the step S203 and then a non-reversible image compression processing, for

example, according to JPEG code.

Fig. 8 shows an emphasis effect for a trimmed image 303 by the frequency emphasis processing and the non-reversible image compression processing as a profile (a) of an image before the processings, a  
5 profile (b) of an image after the frequency emphasis processing and a profile (c) of an image developed after the non-reversible image compression processing.

In Fig. 8, the trimmed image 303 to be processed  
10 is traced as an image having rising edges, an ordinate represents densities and an abscissa designates length between A and B of the trimmed image 303.

Emphasis effects are seen at edge portions of both the profiles (b) of the image after the frequency  
15 emphasis processing and the profile (c) of the image developed after the non-reversible image compression processing.

When the trimmed image 303 is transferred after the frequency emphasis processing and the  
20 non-reversible image compression processing, the emphasis effects by both the processings are multiplied by each other, thereby making it impossible to obtain an expected frequency emphasis effect.

In order to prevent the multiplication of both the  
25 processings, an emphasis parameter for the frequency emphasis processing is given for the frequency emphasis processing dependently on a predetermined quality value



to be given for the predetermined non-reversible image compression processing.

Fig. 9 is a table which is to be referred to at a photographing time to set the emphasis parameter for the frequency emphasis processing dependently on the quality value to be given for the non-reversible image compression processing and stored in the image processing system as a rule.

As shown in Fig. 9, emphasis parameters values from "0" to "10" are set at five steps for a case where the non-reversible image compression is not to be performed (a "None" line in Fig. 9).

Specifically, the emphasis parameters to be used for the frequency emphasis processing are set as five values of "0", "3", "5", "8" and "10" within a range from "0" to "10".

Here, "0" indicates that the frequency emphasis processing is not to be performed at all and "10" indicates that the frequency emphasis processing is to be performed at an emphasis degree corresponding to a predetermined maximum value. Furthermore, intermediate values indicate that emphasis degrees of the frequency emphasis processing are higher in proportion to the above described values.

Furthermore, emphasis parameters are set at five steps for each of other quality items (quality values) of the non-reversible compression processing.

Larger quality values to be given for the non-reversible compression processing indicate images kept at higher qualities and to be compressed at lower degrees. Smaller quality values indicate images kept  
5 at degraded qualities and to be compressed at higher degrees.

In the table shown in Fig. 9, the values are set so that emphasis effects of images will be as equal as possible after performing both the frequency emphasis  
10 processing and the non-reversible compression processing.

By referring to the above described table, the image processing unit 150 performs the frequency emphasis processing and the non-reversible compression  
15 processing using appropriate emphasis parameters.

#### Step 206: Image transfer

The image processing unit 150 recognizes the irradiation field area (step S201), trims a required area (irradiation field area) of the X-ray  
20 photographing image (step S202), performs various kinds of processings of the trimmed image (steps S203 to S205) and transfers the trimmed image after the processings to an image server, an image viewer or the like by way of the LAN/IF 113 (step S206).

25 Step S207: Frequency emphasis processing for printing

On the other hand, the image processing unit 150 transfers the X-ray photographing image to a laser

imager, a printer or the like which outputs an image to a film as the network transfer.

To transfer the X-ray photographing image to the printer, for example, the image processing unit 150  
5 first performs the frequency emphasis processing of the trimmed image after the gradation conversion processing at the step S203. At this time, the image processing unit 150 performs the frequency emphasis processing using an emphasis parameter in the table shown in Fig.  
10 9 which is set for the case where the non-reversible compression processing is not to be performed at all (an emphasis parameter set in the non-reversible compression processing "None" quality line). This is because the image is transferred to the printer without  
15 being compressed.

#### Steps S208 and S209: Image arrangement

The image arrangement processing unit 160 arranges the trimmed image after the frequency emphasis processing at the step S207 together with trimmed  
20 images already collected after the frequency emphasis processing within an output area of a definite size (step S208).

When a margin to arrange an image still remains in the output area, the image arrangement processing unit  
25 160 starts collecting a next image without proceeding to a next step S210 (without transferring the trimmed images). When an image can not be arranged in the

output area, the image arrangement processing unit 160 proceeds to the next step S210 (step S209).

The step S208 will be detailed later.

Step 210: Generation of image to be transferred

5       The image arrangement processing unit 160 generates an image to be transferred to the laser imager (image for transfer) from plural images arranged in the output area, except for the image arranged last at step S208.

10       Step S211: Image transfer

      The image arrangement processing unit 160 transfers the image generated at step S210 to the laser imager by way of the LAN/IF 113.

[Image arrangement processing]

15       The image arrangement processing unit 160 which performs the image arrangement processing at the above described step S208 (see Fig. 3) is characterized most by carrying out processings as described below using a configuration shown in Fig. 2 in the present  
20       embodiment.

      Fig. 10 shows details of processings by the image arrangement processing unit 160, image calculate arrangement at the step S208 shown in Fig. 3 in particular, and Figs. 11 to 13 show details of a  
25       calculate arrangement processing, an arrangement judgement processing and an image arrangement processing in Fig. 10.

Step S400:

First, the image collection unit 161 adds an image obtained by processing of this time to the images so far collected (the images after the frequency emphasis  
5 processing by the image processing unit 150). Accordingly, plural images are collected completely. At this time, the image collection unit 161 settles images belonging to a same group. Subsequent processings are performed to the plural images belong  
10 to the same group. Herein, "The same group" means a group of X-ray photographing images which are obtained from a same object and is generally referred to as "study" or "inspection".

Step S401:

15 Then, the image collection unit 161 performs following steps S411 to S418 (see Fig. 11) for the plural images belonging to the same group.

Step S411:

The CPU 118 preliminarily specifies a film  
20 disposition, for example, a vertical disposition or a horizontal disposition to be utilized at a time of image output. This specification information is supplied by the area direction instruction unit 162 to the first arrangement calculation unit 163.

25 According to the film disposition (default direction A) instructed from the area direction instruction unit 162, the first arrangement calculation

unit 163 prepares an output area shown in Fig. 14 or Fig. 15.

The vertical disposition is instructed herein and the plural images are arranged in line bands shown in Fig. 14. A printer at a image transfer destination is a printer having an output function of a depth of 12 bits and an output area in the default direction A has resolution of 2048 pixels in the horizontal direction and 2560 pixels in the vertical direction.

10 Step S412:

The first arrangement calculation unit 163 performs an arrangement calculation to arrange the plural collected images in the output area in the default direction (vertical disposition) prepared at the step S411.

Specifically, Fig. 16 shows, as an example, a case where four images 511 to 514 in an output area 501 having the vertical disposition.

In this output area original images are arranged in original sizes without being enlarged or contracted. The images 511 to 514 are arranged first in an area of a band 1 of the output area 501 in an order of collection by the image collection unit 161 (order of images 511, 512, 513 and 514) and images which can not be arranged in the band 1 are arranged in an area of a band 2. Bands are filled from upside to downside in the output area 501.

In Fig. 16, the first image 511 and the second image 512 are arranged in the band 1. The third image 513 can not be arranged in the band 1 and is arranged in the next band 2.

5       Accordingly, the first image 511 and the second image 512 are arranged in the band 1, and the two rest images 513 and 514 are arranged in the band 2.

Fig. 17 shows an arrangement manner of five images 511 to 515 in the output area 501 in a case where a new  
10       image 515 is added to the four images 511 to 514 shown in Fig. 16.

In this case, the first image 511 and the second image 512 can be arranged in the band 1 but the third to fifth images 513 to 515 can not be arranged in the  
15       band 2. In a case where the output area 501 has a margin in the vertical direction but no margin in the horizontal direction as described above, the last image 515 is arranged so as to run over in the horizontal direction.

20       Step S413:

The first arrangement calculation unit 163 prepares an output area in a direction B (horizontal disposition) reverse to the default direction A (vertical disposition) at the above described step  
25       S411.

Step S414:

The first arrangement calculation unit 163

performs an arrangement calculation for arranging the plural collected images in the output area in the direction B (horizontal disposition) prepared at Step S413.

- 5           In this case, all the five images 511 to 515 are arranged in the band 1 and the band 2 with no runover as shown in Fig. 18 in contrast to an image arrangement shown in Fig. 17. That is, the direction B (horizontal disposition) makes it possible to arrange the five  
10   images 51 to 515 in an output area 521.

Step S415:

- The second arrangement calculation unit 164 prepares an output area 501 in the default direction A (vertical disposition) as shown in Fig. 19 as the first  
15   arrangement calculation unit 163 prepares the output area 521 at step S411.

          In this case, the final image 515 is arranged in a condition where the image runs over in the horizontal direction as described above.

- 20   Step S416:

          The second arrangement calculation unit 164 calculates a runover quantity 2A of the image from the output area 501 in the default direction A (vertical disposition).

- 25           The calculation at this step provides a significant result only when an image runs over an output area. When an image does not run over, a



runover quantity is "0" ( $2A = 0$ ) and an arrangement result is the same as that at step S412.

Since the output area 501 in the default direction A (vertical disposition) has a margin in the vertical direction but no margin in the horizontal direction as shown in Fig. 19, the final image 515 is in a runover condition and the second arrangement calculation unit 164 calculates the runover quantity  $2A$  of the image 515 in the horizontal direction.

Using the deletion unit 165, the second arrangement calculation unit 164 horizontally deletes all images 513 to 515 existing in the band 2 in which the image 515 producing the runover exists by quantities proportional to horizontal widths of the images out of the runover quantity  $2A$ .

In Fig. 20, left and right sides of the image 513 are deleted by a quantity 1 proportional to a horizontal width of the image 513, left and right sides of the image 514 are deleted by a quantity 2 proportional to a horizontal width of the image 514, and left and right sides of the image 515 are deleted by a quantity 3 proportional to a horizontal width of the image 515.

Accordingly, the runover quantity  $2A$  produced by the image 515 (see the above described Fig. 19) can be canceled.

Step S417:

The second arrangement calculation unit 164 prepares an output area in the direction B (horizontal disposition) reverse to the default direction A as the first arrangement calculation unit 163 prepares the  
5 output area at step S413.

Step S418:

The second arrangement calculation unit 164 calculates an image runover quantity 2B in the output area in the direction B (horizontal disposition).

10 The calculation at this step produces a significant result only when an image runs over the output area. That is, a runover quantity is "0" ( $2B = 0$ ) and an image arrangement result is the same as that at step 414 when an image does not run over the output  
15 area.

At step S401 which includes steps S411 to S418, an arrangement result 1A in the output area in the default direction A (vertical direction), an arrangement result 1B in the output area in the direction B (horizontal  
20 disposition) opposite to the default direction A, a runover quantity 2A on the arrangement result 1A and a runover quantity 2B on the arrangement result 1B are obtained as described above.

It is assumed that an image arrangement shown in  
25 Fig. 17 (an image runs over) is obtained as the arrangement result 1A and an image arrangement shown in Fig. 18 (an image does not run over) is obtained as the

arrangement result 1B.

Step S402:

Then, the image arrangement unit 166 judges what image arrangement is most effective from the arrangement results 1A and 1B obtained with the first arrangement calculation unit 163. This judgement performed at subsequent steps S421 to S423 (see Fig. 12).

Step S421:

First, the image arrangement unit 166 judges whether or not image arrangement is possible on the arrangement result 1A for the output area in the default direction A (vertical disposition) obtained with the first arrangement calculation unit 163 (see step S412).

When image arrangement is possible as a result of this judgement, the image arrangement unit 166 provides an arrangement judgement result "Yes".

Step S422:

When the arrangement is impossible on the arrangement result 1A as a result of the judgement at step S421, the image arrangement unit 166 judges whether or not image arrangement is possible on the arrangement result 1B for the output area in the direction B (horizontal disposition) opposite to the default direction A obtained with the first arrangement calculation unit 163 (see step S414).

When image arrangement is possible a result of this judgement, the image arrangement unit 166 provides an arrangement judgement result "Yes".

Step S423:

5           When the image arrangement is impossible on the arrangement result 1B as a result of the judgement at step S422, that is, when image arrangement is not possible in either the vertical disposition or the horizontal direction, a runover quantity is produced  
10           and the image arrangement unit 166 judges whether or not the runover quantities 2A and 2B obtained by the second image arrangement calculation unit 164 (see the steps S416 and S418) exceed predetermined limits.

15           Though definite numbers of pixels (for example, 100 pixels), for example, may be used as the above described limits of runover quantities, lengths calculated at a definite ratio from the horizontal direction and the vertical direction of the image output area are used as the limits. Specifically, the  
20           ratio is 10%, a limit of the runover quantity 2A in the vertical disposition is 10% of 2560 pixels, or 256 pixels, and a limit of the runover quantity 2B in the horizontal direction is 10% of 2048 pixels, or 204 pixels.

25           These limits are adopted to prevent too many images from being deleted, thereby losing information important for image diagnoses in a medical field.

The image arrangement unit 166 therefore provides an arrangement judgment result "No" when both the runover quantity 2A in the vertical disposition and the runover quantity 2B in the horizontal disposition exceed the predetermined limits. Otherwise, the image arrangement unit 166 provides the arrangement judgment result "Yes".

By executing step S402 including steps S421 to S423 as described above, the image arrangement processing unit 160 judges validities of the arrangement result 1A in the vertical disposition and the arrangement result 1B in the horizontal disposition.

When a result of this judgment is "Yes", that is, when a next collection of images can possibly be arranged in the same output area, the image arrangement processing unit 160 starts collecting next images.

When a result of the judgment is "No", that is, when the next collection of images can not be arranged in the same output area, on the other hand, the image arrangement processing unit 160 proceeds to processings at next steps S403 and later.

Step S403:

When the result of the judgment at step S403 indicates a condition where the next collection of images can not be arranged in the same output area, the image arrangement processing unit 160 judges that a

cause for the condition is the addition of the final image and arranges rest images excluding the final image in the output area.

Steps S404 and S405:

5           At this time, no image may remain after excluding the final image. That is, there may be a case where only one image is to be arranged in the output area. The image arrangement processing unit 160 therefore judges whether or not no image is to be processed after  
10       excluding the final image (step S404).

          Only when no image is to be processed as a result of the judgment, the image arrangement processing unit 160 returns the final image to be deleted as an image to be processed (step S405).

15       Step S406:

          Accordingly, the image arrangement processing unit 160 performs image arrangement of the rest images excluding the final image or one image in the output area once again (the image arrangement at step S401).

20       Step S407:

          On the basis of an image arrangement result at step S406, the image arrangement processing unit 160 actually arranges the images in the output area. This image arrangement is carried out at next steps S431 to  
25       S435 (see Fig. 13).

Steps S431 and S432:

          Dependently on an image arrangement result of the

first arrangement calculation unit 163 (see step S406),  
the image arrangement unit 166 first judges whether or  
not image arrangement is possible on the arrangement  
result 1A for the output area in the default direction  
5 A (vertical disposition) (step S431).

When the image arrangement is possible as a result  
of this judgment, the image arrangement unit 166  
arranges the images in the output area on the basis of  
the arrangement result 1A for the vertical disposition.

10 Steps S433 and S434:

When a judgment result at step S431 indicates that  
the image arrangement is not possible on the  
arrangement result 1A the image arrangement unit 166  
judges whether or not the image arrangement is possible  
15 on the arrangement result 1B for the output area in the  
direction B opposite to the default direction A  
dependently on the image arrangement result obtained  
with the first arrangement calculation unit 163 (see  
step S406) (step S433).

20 When the image arrangement is possible as a result  
of this judgment, the image arrangement unit 166  
arranges the images in the output area on the basis of  
the arrangement result 1B for the horizontal  
disposition.

25 Step S435:

When a judgement result at step S433 indicates  
that the image arrangement is not possible on the

arrangement result 1B, that is, when the image arrangement is impossible in both the vertical disposition and the horizontal disposition, the images run over and the image arrangement unit 166 calculates ratios of the runover quantities 2A and 2B obtained by  
5 the second arrangement calculation unit 164 relative to the limits of runover quantities at the above described step S423. On the basis of an arrangement result whichever has lower ratio, the image arrangement unit  
10 177 arranges the images in the output area.

When no margin remains in the horizontal direction and a certain image runs over in arranging plural images consecutively in the bands of the output area, the embodiment calculates deletion widths of images  
15 which exist in a band including the runover image at ratios proportional to widths of the images and deletes the deletion widths of the images, thereby being capable of arranging the images with a high efficiency.

Furthermore, the embodiment is capable of  
20 effective arranging images of original image sizes (life sizes) without enlarging or contracting, thereby permitting observation of the images of the life sizes when an area (output area) in which the images have been arranged is output to a display or a film for  
25 observation. This is effective for image diagnoses in the medial field or the like.

When it is judged that deletion of image portions



is permissible at a certain degree and the deletion is effective for arrangement, the embodiment deletes the above described image portions and then arranges images, thereby making it possible to use an output area effectively.

The embodiment may be configured so that the bands of the output area in which images are to be arranged are equal to one another in the output area. Furthermore, the embodiment may be configured so that images are arranged more equally in the bands.

Since the embodiment is configured so that images are photographed in sizes which can always be arranged within the output area, the embodiment is capable of arranging an image in the output area even when only one image is to be arranged in the output area and effective even in a case, for example, where an image is too large for arrangement in the output area since the embodiment deletes only marginal portions of the image.

Though the embodiment is configured to arrange images in the line bands shown in Fig. 14, the present invention is not limited by the embodiment and the image processing system functions effectively even when images are arranged in the row bands shown in Fig. 15, for example, which replaces vertical and horizontal concepts with each other.

Though a runover quantity is produced in the

horizontal direction in the embodiment, deletion quantities are calculated in proportion to widths of all bands 1 and 2 existing in the output area 501 so as to just zero runover quantities when a margin remains  
5 in the horizontal direction but no margin remains in the vertical direction and a final image 515 runs over in the vertical direction.

Accordingly, marginal portions of images which have portions exceeding the deletion quantities are  
10 deleted in quantities corresponding to the deletion quantities.

Fig. 22 shows a result obtained by deleting images in an arrangement condition shown in Fig. 21.

The deletion quantities are calculated for the  
15 bands 1 and 2 existing in the output area 501, and deleted from images 511, 512 and 515 having portions exceeding the deletion quantities are deletion portions 1, 2 and 3, which are a lower portion of the image 511, an upper portion of the image 512 and upper and lower  
20 portions of the image 515. In other words, widths of the bands 1 and 2 are narrowed in proportion to the band widths, and upper and lower portions of images to be arranged in these bands are deleted.

Though the embodiment is configured to arrange  
25 images of the same group in the output area by consecutively adding images obtained by photographing an object, the present invention is not limited by the

embodiment and the image processing system functions effectively for an apparatus or a system (laser imager or printer) which arranges images of the same group in an output area by consecutively adding images  
5 transferred from outside, for example, by way of a network. In such a case, however, "next photographing" in Figs. 3 and 10 is replaced with "wait for next image".

Though the invention achieved by the inventor is  
10 described specifically on the basis of a preferable embodiment, the present invention is not limited by the embodiment and is modifiable needless to say within a scope of the present invention.

Though the embodiment is configured by software  
15 for easy practice as well as for simplicity and convenience of description, the present invention is not limited by the embodiment and the image processing system can be configured by hardware. In this case, processings can be executed more speedily.

20 Though the present invention is applied to X-rays in the embodiment, the present invention is not limited by the embodiment and the present invention is applicable to another photography, for example photography using visible rays.

25 Furthermore, it is needless to say that the objects of the present invention can be attained by supplying a system or an apparatus with a memory medium

storing program codes of software which realizes functions of the host and terminal functions in the embodiment, and reading and executing the program codes stored in the memory medium with a computer (or a CPU  
5 or an MPU) of the system or the apparatus.

In this case, the program codes proper which are read out of the memory medium realize the functions of the embodiment and the memory medium configures the present invention.

10 Usable as the memory medium for supplying the program codes is a ROM, a floppy disk, a hard disk, an optical disk, a magnetooptical disk, a CD-ROM, a CD-R, a magnetic tape, a non-volatile memory card or the like.

15 Furthermore, it is needless to say that the scope of the present invention includes not only a case where the functions of the embodiment are realized by executing program codes read out by a computer but also a case where the functions of the embodiment are  
20 realized by executing some or all of actual processings by an OS or the like operated by a computer.

Furthermore, it is needless to say that the scope of the present invention includes a case where program codes read out of a memory medium are written into a  
25 memory disposed in a function extension unit connected to an function extension board inserted in a computer or a function extension unit connected to a computer,

some or all of actual processings are performed by a CPU or the like disposed in the function extension board or the function extension unit and the functions of the embodiment are realized by the processings.